At this stage, THE DEWAN said that certain members had given notice of two adjournment motions—one regarding the alleged abolition of the Intermediate College at Tumkur, and the other regarding the orders of the District Magistrate, Mysore, under Section 39 of the Mysore Police Regulation, prohibiting the holding of meetings protesting against the orders of Government in the matter of the cultivation of lands under the Irwin Canal. As regards the first, the Dewan said that he had no objection to allow it if 50 members supported it. As this support was forthcoming from the Assembly, the motion was fixed for discussion at 4-30 P.M. that day.

The Dewan disallowed the other motion as he did not consider that it was in the public interest to discuss it, nor was it a matter of urgency.

As regards another adjournment motion about attaching an engineering establishments to the District Boards (subsequently received), the Dewan promised to pass orders the next day.

## GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET.

In opening the discussion, RAO SAHIB M. RAMASWAMY observed that the draft budget for 1932-33 placed before the Assembly was a very encouraging document. In the year 1930-31, the Government were faced with a fall of Rs. 43 lakhs in the anticipated income as compared with the actuals of the previous year, due entirely to the world-wide trade depression. Consequently, Government were forced to keep back several important works. Similarly, during the following year, *i.e.*, 1931-32, there was a deficiency of Rs. 18·57 lakhs in the revised estimate, which also had, to some extent, retarded the general progress. The very fact that the deficit had been reduced from Rs. 43 lakhs to Rs. 18·57 lakhs during the past year was in itself a redeeming feature. But Government were not responsible for the decline in the revenues. The next year's budget, however, showed better signs of prosperity. While wealthy countries like America were embarrassed by the economic depression, Mysore had to face only a deficit of Rs. 10 lakhs. If, perchance, the sale of sandal oil improved during the coming year, it was just possible that the budget would be balanced.

The speaker expressed his gratitude to His Highness the Maharaja for the generous contribution made in aid of the

State's finances. He regretted that the Imperial Government had not shown any consideration as yet in the matter of the remission of the subsidy at a time when the State was faced with financial difficulties, and he earnestly hoped that necessary relief would be forthcoming ere long.

In regard to the expenditure statements in the budget, he suggested a special provision to be made for giving suitable grants to dispensaries and hospitals whenever such new institutions were opened by private philanthropy. If this was done, it would act as an incentive to non-official gentlemen to offer donations for medical aid.

He understood that the donations promised for the Silver Jubilee Fund had not been collected in full and he urged expeditious action in that direction, so that the proposed Technological College scheme might be put through as early as possible. He expected that such a college would prepare the youth to eke out his livelihood and thus relieve the congestion in the employment field.

He represented that, at present, there was great difficulty in regard to the admission of boys into schools and colleges. If Government could not provide appointments to all, it was the duty of Government to provide at least facilities for the admission of all the students in the various schools and colleges.

In regard to the Bhadravati Iron Works, he said that a considerable quantity of pig iron remained unsold, and that, unless the scheme of steel manufacture was sanctioned, further losses in the Works were inevitable.

Referring to the roads in Mysore, the speaker observed that they did not stand comparison with those in British India. Though a separate road fund had been constituted, the allotment made to it was very small. He therefore urged that larger grants should be given for the purpose both by the Government and the District Boards.

He complained that the planting of avenue trees was being neglected of late. He stressed the importance of Government insisting on the revenue authorities paying greater attention to the replacement of dead trees and the maintenance of the avenues in proper condition.

CAPT. Y. V. AYYA, who followed, reviewing the budget, advocated a further reduction in expenditure with a view to make up the deficit of Rs. 10 lakhs, seeing that His Highness himself was pleased to curtail the expenditure on his staff and household to the extent of Rs. 1·31 lakhs.

He commended the strenuous efforts made by the Dewan to get the subsidy abolished and hoped that, pending the final settlement, at least the surplus over and above 5 per cent of the revenues of the State, as recommended by the Peel Committee, would be remitted immediately.

He regretted to find a reduction of Rs. 36,000 in the budget allotment for the Medical Department. This action offended against the recognised principle that whatever retrenchments were made, they should not affect items like water supply, medical aid and sanitation which were the primary wants of the people. Provision of medical aid by Government was primarily meant for the benefit of the poor people, and still the poorer classes were not getting that aid for want of accommodation in the existing hospitals. He was afraid that the reduction made in the next year's grant would seriously hamper the supply of medicines and hence he urged that the reduction should not be given effect to.

For the Department of Public Health, Rs. 5,000 had been curtailed. He was afraid that this would retard progress in the campaign against malaria that was now being pursued in the State. He stressed the need for extending the scheme of showing cinema films on health and sanitation to mofussil places so that the younger generation at least might guard against infection from malaria and epidemic diseases. He added that there was only one set of films at present and another set should be provided.

He pleaded for giving more funds to the Central Laboratory so that as many medicines as possible might be prepared locally. He also requested that these medicines might be thrown open for sale to private practitioners.

Referring to Excise, he said that, since this revenue was going down from year to year as it should rightly do, it was necessary to cut down the expenditure of the department by abolishing the post of the Office Assistant to the Excise Commissioner.

There are two Government Presses, one at Bangalore and the other at Mysore. Since Government were committed to the policy of encouraging private presses, it was desirable to close down the one at Mysore, and even in the other, retain only the minimum establishment required to get through the urgent works of Government. He was sorry that, contrary to the promise of the Second Member of Council given last year, private presses were not being patronized by Government except in the case of one or two presses in Bangalore.

Speaking about the Stores Purchase Committee, he said that there should be more of non-official element in it. There was a Secretary on Rs. 600 who was not a specialist in business matters. He was also of the opinion that it was possible to appoint a suitable man on a lower scale of pay.

He thought there was ample scope for retrenchment in the staff of the High Court, which had an establishment of 35 clerks besides the Head Clerk. Most of these, he said, had not enough work.

The speaker said that there was scope for improving the industries in the jails, and for pushing on the sales more vigorously. Although the articles manufactured in the jails were of very good quality, the prices fixed by the authorities therefor were extravagant and they should be brought to the level of the market rates.

In regard to the Agricultural Department, Capt. Y. V. Ayya remarked that there were too many gazetted Assistants to the Director and that their number could be reduced.

In the Police Department, Government had recently increased the officers and reduced the constabulary. He thought that the right policy in the interests of the safety of the people should be to reverse the arrangement.

Similarly, there were too many inspecting officers in the Education Department while the teaching staff was disproportionately smaller. Some of the former might be usefully shifted to the teaching staff.

Referring to the present system of education, he said that there was no effort made at memory training at all in the earlier stages. He said that this aspect should be attended to by reducing the number of text-books which had been increased of late in all the grades.

Speaking of the recruitment to the Military and the Police obtaining at present, he deprecated the importance attached to academical qualifications for entry into those services and said that able-bodied men should be selected without any distinction as to caste or creed.

As regards the Railway Department, the speaker said that its condition was deplorable. The State had invested about Rs. 5 crores on it and the income derived was very little. This was due, according to him, to competition by buses. So he suggested that Government themselves should run buses on all the roads running parallel to the railway line. If this was done, there would be no need to increase the tax on motor vehicles which might kill the

motor industry in the State. He said that the G.I.P. and the M.S.M. Railway Companies had done the same thing.

He was sorry that the grants sanctioned for the local boards was getting reduced year after year. These bodies were entrusted with the responsibility of providing wells and maintaining schools and these could not be done without adequate funds. It was necessary to increase the number of teachers in the village primary schools in proportion to their strength and see to the schools being housed in suitable buildings. He urged the creation of greater facilities in the matter of communications. The water supply in municipalities was far from satisfactory and a better provision for the same was urgently called for.

He also made a special plea for throwing open the Engineering School at Bangalore to a much larger number than at present. He understood that already a thousand applications had been received for admission into the school while there was provision to admit only 100 students in each of the three sections, *viz.*, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical. This was the one institution available for pupils without high academical qualifications and the students trained therein could secure employment even outside the State or in private services.

Mr. R. Subba Rao observed that there were as many as 19,000 tanks that required repairs and that even according to Public Works Department estimates at the rate of Rs. 1,500 for each tank, the cost of repairs amounted to several lakhs of rupees. He was of opinion that unless tanks were repaired, the raiyats would not prosper. Assessment amounting to as much as Rs. 40 lakhs was being collected annually, and there was no justice in asking the raiyats to pay wet assessment under the tanks which were in utter disrepair.

He further suggested that—

(1) grants to municipalities should be increased.

(2) adequate provision should be made for the purchase of serum and hospital medicines in large quantities, as the quantities supplied now to the hospitals in rural parts were insufficient to meet the demands;

(3) more veterinary dispensaries should be opened and provision in that regard should be enhanced; and that

(4) owing to the poor finances of District Boards, more primary schools could not be started. In order to give sufficient impetus to primary education at least, more Government grants were necessary.

MR. B. P. BASAPPA SETTY pointed out that, although the deficit mentioned in the memorandum was only about Rs. 10 lakhs, the real deficit would amount to more than Rs. 20 lakhs inasmuch as no contribution had been set apart for the Depreciation Fund, the Reserve Fund and the Sinking Fund. Government may say that, on account of trade depression, all the world over, it was not possible to provide for those funds. But his own opinion was that the required amount should be set apart by curtailing avoidable expenditure. For instance, expenditure on establishment may be curtailed by reducing the salaries of officers by 20 per cent. Unremunerative works should be dispensed with. The recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee should be re-examined and further retrenchments effected.

The speaker did not think that it was a good policy to use up the several depreciation funds year after year without a corresponding credit to them annually from the general revenues. Unless replenishment was made, in course of time, the general revenues may have to be trenched upon to meet the expenditure now being incurred by withdrawals from the Depreciation Funds. The Financial Secretary used to give formerly details of the various funds in separate columns ; but it was not known why no mention of the funds was made in the Memorandum for 1932-33. In the absence of any reference thereto, the conclusion was inevitable that the funds ceased to exist.

The same remark applied to the Sinking Fund for Railways also.

Grants to moral and material development had been curtailed by Rs. 10 lakhs in the estimates under consideration. Although the grants for primary education had not been considerably reduced, yet it was regrettable that more grants were not provided for opening more primary schools and increasing the number of teachers. In many places, at present, a single teacher had to teach 40 to 45 boys in a class. No satisfactory work could be expected of him in such circumstances. In order that teaching might be more satisfactorily done in the primary stages, the number of teachers should be increased. The District Boards to whom the control over primary schools had been entrusted had no money to provide for greater number of teachers and to open more schools, unless they imposed additional burdens on the already over-taxed raiyats. Hence it was absolutely necessary that Government alone should bear the expenditure, for which adequate provision should be made in the budget under consideration.

Next, details of grants to temples and *mutts* had not been furnished in the budget. In the absence of details, it was not possible to find out how and to what purposes the grants would be applied. A number of temples were in a deplorably dilapidated condition and required repairing immediately. For instance, the Mallikarjunaswami temple near Halebid was in a woefully neglected condition and required urgent repairs. Hence he was of opinion that in the next year's budget detailed figures showing the distribution of grants to temples and *mutts* should be furnished.

Admission to the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, should not be restricted to a particular community when expenditure on it was provided from the public revenues. If there should be any restriction to admission, he was of opinion that the college may as well be converted into a private institution and the grant now given to it stopped. He was sure that the restriction now imposed on admission to the college would cease gradually, if only Government took suitable action. Such a thing was achieved in the case of the Sanskrit College at Bangalore. Further, there was no dearth of Sanskrit Professors if the present Professors resigned.

THE DEWAN said that the idea was to improve the Bangalore Sanskrit College first.

MR. BASAPPA SETTY next requested that the double levy of road cess on the bus owners should be cancelled.

THE DEWAN replied that the roads underwent considerable wear and tear by the running of buses and that more money was required for their improvement.

Continuing, MR. BASAPPA SETTY pleaded for more grants for the improvement of road communications, and requested that the Chikmagalur Ghat Road (a frontier road) should be repaired immediately.

He next pointed out that invidious distinctions were continued to be made while selecting students for survey training. On the last occasion, while 13 Brahmins were selected, those from communities other than the Lingayet and the Vokkaligar were negligibly few in number. A bold step was therefore required to be taken by Government to see that no such distinctions were made in the future at least.

Lastly, he referred to the discourteous way in which a certain officer treated a deputation that waited on him in connection with the transfer of the medical officer at Birur. He desired that officers should be made to know their responsibilities.

MR. JATHARE NAIK said that the Lambani community which was very poor, uneducated and far lower in civilisation than the Adikarnatakas required uplifting. Only very recently, they were included among the depressed classes and the same concessions afforded to the latter class were shown to them also in the matter of education and other things. But the concessions were not sufficient. Owing to the concessions already shown, for the last few years they had been gradually coming to primary schools in larger numbers. But their education stopped at the close of the primary stage. Further incentive should be given to them to take to higher education. In two or three places, hostels had been started for them, but the grants had been curtailed owing probably to retrenchment. He therefore requested that the original grants should be restored. He added that a free boarding house at Bangalore or any other suitable place should be established so that the students of the community might take to higher courses of education.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL promised to look into the question of grants to these hostels.

A Member (Devanhalli) represented that the electrification of Devanhalli should be taken up early.

THE DEWAN replied that it would be taken up next year.

MR. K. NARAYANA SETTY represented that the piping class at Tumkur started last year continued only for three to four months and then stopped owing to want of funds to meet the expenditure on it. Now rent had to be paid and the owner of the building was threatening to file a suit for the recovery of the rent. The monthly expenditure on the class came to about Rs. 100. As the District Board was not in a position to render any financial help, he requested Government to sanction a suitable grant for running the class.

THE DEWAN replied that the matter would be considered, although it would not be possible to give a grant of Rs. 100.

MR. K. V. VEERANNA requested that the electrification of Chamarajnagar might be expedited and that the required provision, which did not exceed about a lakh and a quarter, be included in the budget under consideration.

THE DEWAN replied that the cost would be more than Rs. 2 lakhs. He however said that he would consider the matter.

MR. SIDDALINGA SETTY also requested that the electrification of Hunsur and Yedatore might be taken up, the provision therefor being included in the budget.

THE DEWAN replied that it was a question of time.

MR. V. V. IYER said that the real deficit in the budget would be more than Rs. 9 lakhs as the estimated receipts under Land Revenue could not be realised since the raiyats would have no money to pay kandayam due to the continuance of the present economic distress. Under Excise and Forest also the, receipts had been over-estimated. Under the present circumstances, he was afraid that it would be necessary to float a loan for carrying on the administration during the next year. As there was no such proposal with Government, he thought that the alternative should be to reduce expenditure on establishments abolishing certain superfluous posts.

He pleaded for enhanced grants for village improvement and for the provision of drinking water wells.

He also pressed for the following :—

(1) The Nirige tank in the Shimoga District should be enclosed by wiring on both sides of the bund to prevent accidents now and then occurring there. The work should be undertaken immediately and necessary provision should be included in the budget.

(2) The Bhadra Anicut project should be completed as early as possible as it was not possible to leave it at the existing stage having spent lakhs of rupees on it, and particularly as more than 10,000 acres of land would be cultivable by which more than 8 per cent return could be expected. Necessary provision should be made in the budget.

(3) The question of electrification of the old Bhadravati Town was being pressed on the attention of Government for the last three years and as yet it had not been considered favourably.

(4) The water scarcity in the old town was being keenly felt by the population there numbering about 6,000. There were only two water taps while at least 25 water taps were necessary. The municipality which was unable to meet the laying and other incidental expenses formerly had now come forward to meet them. Estimates had been prepared and proposals in that regard had been submitted to the authorities concerned. Even resolutions had been passed by the municipality and submitted to Government. Now the time was opportune for water connection being given, for which he requested Government to make suitable provision in the budget.

THE DEWAN replied that the connected papers would be looked into.

MR. V. V. IYER next requested that the old town should be improved and necessary funds therefor should be provided in the budget.

He also suggested that plough-shares might be arranged to be manufactured in the Iron Works as there was a large demand for them from the neighbouring parts. For this purpose, he said that the grants to the Iron Works required enhancing by about Rs. 2 lakhs.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that plough parts were being manufactured in the Central Industrial Workshop at Bangalore using Bhadravati iron.

MR. V. V. IYER also pleaded for the following:--

(1) A building for the permanent location of the Police station at the old town was required to be constructed, for which provision should be made in the budget.

(2) The Police establishment in the old town required strengthening. At present there were 30 watchmen in the new town for a population of about 3,000. The number of watchmen there might be reduced and the number in the old town correspondingly increased.

(3) A middle school should be built in the old town, for which provision should be made in the budget.

(4) Officials at Bhadravati should be provided with quarters.

MR. K. IBRAHIM KHAN requested that water from the Cauvery branch of the *nala* should be given to Malvalli as the raiyats there were ready to pay the required contribution and also to execute the *mutchalikas* within a week if necessary.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, KRISHNARAJASAGARA WORKS, replied that as soon as *mutchalikas* were given, the work would be taken on hand.

MR. IBRAHIM KHAN next pointed out that no grants to the District Board had been given for the improvement of roads which were in a deplorable condition. He requested that necessary grants should be provided in the budget under consideration.

He also requested that a Hindustani middle school should be established at Malvalli for the education of Mahomedan boys of the locality.

MR. L. VEMA REDDY pointed out that, although the raiyats of the Kolar District had been paying higher rates of land revenue assessment than other parts of the State, yet, comparatively they did not receive adequate benefits under medical, drinking water wells, public improvements and

road communications. He therefore pleaded that liberal grants under the above heads should be provided in the estimates under consideration.

He also prayed for the following :—

(1) The number of veterinary dispensaries in Kolar District was very small. Although the people of Mulbagal, Srinivaspur and Gudibanda had been asking for the establishment of a veterinary dispensary in each of the places for the last so many years, yet, no dispensary was provided. A dispensary was promised to be established at Malur and necessary provision also in that regard had been made. But when on a casual visit by the Dewan to Bagepalli, the people prayed for the establishment of a dispensary there, the amount sanctioned for a dispensary at Malur was utilised for opening a dispensary at Bagepalli. Hence he requested that provision should be made for the establishment of a veterinary dispensary in each of those places. The dispensaries were most necessary in those places.

(2) As without Sanskrit, vernacular education was not of much help, every middle school should be provided with a Sanskrit teacher.

(3) Due to the breach of Rajenahalli, Nagondahalli and Ahanya tanks, no wet cultivation was possible on the lands below them. All the same, neither the tanks were repaired nor remissions given. The non-sanction of remission was very unjust. At least, under those tanks remissions should be given.

(4) The Rajanaganahalli tank near Budikote, Bowringpet Taluk, was a very important one and the lands below it were very fertile. But, for want of repair, all the water that could be impounded there was being allowed to run to waste. The raiyats of the area agreed to pay a contribution of even Rs. 200. He therefore prayed that, despite the heavy expenditure involved, the tank should be repaired, the provision therefor being included in the budget.

THE DEWAN replied that it would cost about Rs. 3 lakhs to repair the tank, but that the matter would however be considered.

*At this stage, the Assembly adjourned for lunch and re-assembled at 3-30 p.m.*

MR. S. C. MALLIAH commenced by saying that the budget estimates for the year 1932-33 showed a deficit of over Rs. 9 lakhs. So far as land revenue receipts were concerned, the budget anticipated the same amount as in the

current year. He thought that this anticipation might not be realised, because the rainfall so far was not satisfactory and the conditions of the raiyats remained as bad as ever. In fact, many of the tanks had not received adequate supplies and large remissions would have to be given in the year to come, in accordance with the promise of Government at the previous session.

There was no increase in the allotment for primary education. The control over primary schools had been recently entrusted to the local bodies. Under the ten-year programme, it was necessary to open a school in every village panchayet area, and unless the Government came to the help of the District Boards, it was impossible with the funds at the disposal of the Boards to carry out this programme. Some provision for this had therefore to be made in the next year's budget.

Another point for consideration in connection with the provision for education was that according as increased facilities for primary education were given, similar facilities for middle school education should also be provided; otherwise, the expenditure on account of primary education would go to waste.

Due to financial stringency, the provision for educational supervisors attached to hostels had been omitted in the budget estimates for next year. Private hostels had become necessary in many places; because, Government themselves had not provided them. To supervise their work and also the education of boys, these officers were necessary. After all, the cost to Government on account of these officers was very little and the member requested the same to be provided.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the discontinuance of the provision for educational supervisors was a temporary measure of retrenchment.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH replied that, while the savings to Government were very negligible, the disadvantages to boys undergoing education were very great.

THE DEWAN promised to examine the question once more.

Continuing, MR. S. C. MALLIAH observed that liberal grants were being made for University education. In addition to them, Government had placed before the Assembly a Bill which sought to make every District Board contribute Rs. 2,000 to the University every year in consideration of representation to be granted to it on the University Senate. This, he requested, should not be insisted

upon. Already, the University had turned out too many graduates and many of these remained unemployed. There was no use producing graduates who could not be absorbed in service or enabled to earn their own livelihood in other ways. He thought that the better thing was to divert a portion of the grants made to the University for the improvement of primary education. It was desirable to maintain a certain reasonable proportion between the grant for primary and other grades of education on the one hand and that for University education on the other.

A sum of Rs. 1,50,000 had been provided for restoration of minor tanks. This, the member thought, was quite inadequate; because, the number of tanks awaiting restoration was very large. This item of work had been neglected for very long, with the result that work had accumulated considerably. If this was not attended to urgently, a time might soon come when much larger sums of money would be needed to restore the tanks. In this connection it was also more desirable to repair tanks which had already breached and to restore tanks which had been neglected so far, than to take up original works which could afford to wait for some time longer. If this was done, Government could also expect to add to the revenues. What was now being done was to execute original works in bits with the result that these incomplete works did not bring in any revenue and so the expenditure incurred was of no use to anybody. In many cases the raiyats had agreed to pay their contribution in case their tanks were restored, and *mutchálikas* to that effect had also been executed. In all such cases it was desirable to collect the amounts and carry out the repairs and immediately add to the income of the State and the convenience of the raiyats.

The condition of most of the roads was deplorable. The large increase in bus traffic was mostly responsible for such a position. The bus owners, who were private individuals, were making enormous profits but were not contributing proportionately to the State treasury. Such contribution would benefit them also, because with the help of increased income the Government could maintain the roads better and more passengers would make use of the buses. The speaker therefore suggested that the taxes on bus traffic should be enhanced, specially where such traffic existed alongside of railway lines.

The question of restricting bus competition with railways was also a matter for consideration. With a view to gain

this end the member suggested the opening of flag stations at all possible places. Another way in which this object could be gained was by reducing the third class fares to the level of rates prevailing on the B.B. & C.I. and the G.I.P. lines.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT FOR RAILWAYS replied that the third class rates existing at present in Mysore compared very favourably with those in other railways and while they were recently enhanced elsewhere, Mysore rates remained the same. It might be that the rates in some railways were lower, here and there, in the case of long-distance traffic, but as regards short distance traffic, perhaps nowhere else were the rates lower than here.

THE DEWAN observed that the issue of return tickets might perhaps gain the object in view.

MESSRS. H. C. DASAPPA and S. C. MALLIAH agreed in this view and suggested the issue of week-end tickets while MR. V. VENKATAPPA wanted the tickets to be current for ten days.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH also pressed for the reduction of third class fares.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT FOR RAILWAYS replied that that was not possible.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH then urged for increased provision for public improvements, particularly under grants to village panchayets. In this connection he observed that local officials of the Revenue Department, who were so far evincing great enthusiasm in the matter of land revenue collections, should be made to show the same amount of sympathy and interest in the collection of panchayet dues also. The working of the panchayets at present was far from satisfactory, the little funds at their credit lay idle in the Government treasuries and even plans and estimates that were actually ready for village works were not being worked out. This branch of work called for closer scrutiny by revenue officers.

With regard to medical aid, the member observed that no provision had been made for the opening of new hospitals and dispensaries. There were many villages which could not command medical aid within a radius of 15 miles. When the local bodies concerned were prepared to meet their quota of cost, the Government also should be in a position to contribute their own share.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that with a deficit budget it was not possible to add to the provision under any head of expenditure.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH stated that so long as disease and sickness existed, medical aid had to be provided. The raiyats all over the State contributed to the State Exchequer and there was no equity in providing medical aid to some and denying it to others. The difficulty of finding funds, which existed in the case of the Government, also existed in the case of District Boards, and when the latter were prepared to provide their share for medical aid, it was but right that Government also should make the necessary provision for providing their own quota.

He also referred to the inadequacy of the provision for veterinary dispensaries. Recently, an epidemic broke out in the villages of the Mandya and the Maddur Taluks, but the only doctor provided for both these taluks was fully engaged so that the raiyats had to telegraph to the Mobile Corps at Bangalore and get the relief. If the same thing had to be done on all such occasions, many valuable cattle would be dead before any help arrived all the way from Bangalore. Now that Maddur had been constituted into a separate taluk, it was necessary to sanction a separate veterinary inspector for it.

THE DEWAN reminded the member that it could have been done but for the financial stringency.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH observed that it should be done, if necessary, by abolishing the post of the Deputy Director of Agriculture who was working as Personal Assistant.

THE DEWAN replied that the suggestion was easily given but was found to be impracticable, as the work of the head office had increased by leaps and bounds. Whatever retrenchments were found possible had already been effected. The expenditure on account of veterinary dispensaries now was much larger than it was five years ago and it was the object of Government to provide for still larger expenditure later on to the extent possible.

As regards recruitment to the services, MR. S. C. MALLIAH wanted that Government should boldly give effect to their own declared policy of giving adequate representation to backward communities. Certain things had recently happened in the Survey Training School, which clearly showed that even now there was no inclination on the part of the officers to give effect to the orders of Government. It was not his object to create unnecessary differences, but he wanted that all possible opportunities should be afforded for duly qualified candidates belonging to backward communities getting the posts they sought; if such candidates were not

forthcoming, there would be no objection to Brahmin applicants being appointed.

The member then observed that officers of Government were deriving all possible advantages in the matter of education of their children without contributing anything to the cost of education. On the contrary, the raiyats living in rural parts paid heavy taxes and cesses and yet were denied educational facilities for their children. Considerations of justice, no less than of ordinary human sympathy, required that the officers also should pay a cess on their salaries so that, with the help of this additional source of revenue, Government could open more schools in rural parts.

Lastly, he requested that the provision for backward class scholarships which had been curtailed should be restored to the former level.

MR. M. SUBBIAH also suggested the reduction of third class railway fares. He wanted that rail-motors which had recently been introduced between certain stations should be extended to longer distances, such as between Nanjangud and Maddur.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT FOR RAILWAYS replied that in addition to the existing railway service, it was proposed to run two shuttle trains from Mysore to Maddur and back with effect from 1st July 1932 or later on. It was not possible to reduce fares nor was such reduction called for comparing the local rates with those elsewhere. As regards the opening of flag stations as suggested by the previous speaker, he said that it was proposed to stop trains at all important level-crossings and villages between stations.

Proceeding, MR. M. SUBBIAH remarked that the drivers employed for the rail-motor service did not seem to be trained mechanics.

As regards branch *nalas* he wanted some provision to be made for silt clearing. In the absence of a provision for the purpose, crops were withering for want of water and the raiyats were suffering heavy losses. Even if the raiyats were prepared to clear the silt, the Revenue Department insisted on their getting it done by the departmental agency and on recovering the cost from the raiyats. The raiyats were paying the same scale of land revenue as those under the main *nalas* did and it was not right that the cost of silt clearing should be recovered from raiyats under the branch *nalas* only.

THE DEWAN replied that this cost was all along being met by the raiyats concerned and that it was not possible to depart from that *mamool* at present.

MR. M. SUBBIAH observed that apart from the question of *mamool* there was no justice in collecting the cost of silt clearing and maintenance of branch *nalas* from the raiyats. Besides, the scale of land revenue prescribed at the time of re-survey included also the cost of maintenance and there was no justification for collecting contributions separately.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, KRISHNARAJA-SAGARA WORKS, replied that the raiyats under the branch channels were formerly paying a contribution for the maintenance of the channels and Government were executing the repairs on their behalf. That practice had now been given up and so, naturally, the raiyats themselves were now asked to maintain the channels. They were maintaining *hikkals*, for instance. If the maintenance of the branch channels was taken up by Government, the same procedure would have to be adopted in regard to *hikkals* also, which was not possible. He concluded by saying that the relation between the *nalas* and branch *nalas* was the same as that between branch *nalas* and *hikkals*.

Proceeding, MR. M. SUBBIAH said that the channel from the Hemavathi river in Krishnarajpet Taluk was originally programmed to run over a distance of 28 miles, but so far it had extended only up to 21 miles. If the Government, on account of financial difficulties, could not complete the work, the member requested that they might at least permit the raiyats themselves to complete it. In addition to giving facilities for cultivation, this would also bring in appreciable additional revenue to Government.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that, in case the raiyats were prepared to meet the whole cost and hand over the required amount to Government for carrying out the work, the question might be considered. But before taking up the work it would be necessary to see whether the additional quantity of water required for the expansion could be had from this channel. He added that the suggestion might be examined.

MR. M. SUBBIAH then represented that the allotment for supplying medicines to hospitals and dispensaries did not seem to be adequate, and instanced the case of the Seringapatam dispensary where even epsom salt was not available for several months together.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL promised to make necessary enquiries in the matter.

MR. M. SUBBIAH next brought to notice that in the compound of the Seringapatam dispensary, residential

quarters were available and yet these were not made use of. He requested that the quarters might be made fit for use and the doctor in charge of the dispensary asked to occupy them.

Lastly, he prayed that every middle school should be given a Sanskrit Pandit and that the teaching of Amara-kosa therein should be made compulsory.

*Adjournment Motion:*

It being 4-30 P.M. by now, the adjournment motion relating to the rumoured abolition of the Intermediate College at Tumkur was taken up:

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA moved that the business of the House be adjourned with a view to discuss the inadvisability of closing down the Intermediate College at Tumkur. No doubt, orders of Government to that effect had not been issued, but he had come to know that the University Senate had reached a decision on those lines and that orders were about to be passed in the matter. It was well that the question was taken up by the Assembly for consideration now, because that would enable the Government to ascertain the views of that body well in time.

The college had been in existence for three years now, and the number of students that had studied in it during those years were 92 in 1929-30, 84 in 1930-31 and 71 in 1931-32. There was a steady, though small, decline in the numbers, no doubt, but that was attributable to the abolition of the Science section in the college. But in spite of such decline, the Tumkur college contained more pupils than the Shimoga college, for instance, which served only 55, 63 and 46 students respectively during the said three years. Such being the case, while the Shimoga college was not proposed to be closed down, that at Tumkur was said to stand the risk of abolition. He did not mean to suggest that the former college should be abolished, but what he sought to make out was that the college at Tumkur had a better right to be kept on than the other institution.

It was stated that the abolition might have been decided upon on account of financial stringency. If it was so, it would be profitable to go into the financial aspect of the question of University education as a whole. The expenditure on account of the Tumkur college was Rs. 13,029 against Rs. 11,869 on the Shimoga college. It was accommodating all the students passing out of the high schools at

Tiptur, Madhugiri and Tumkur. If the Tumkur college was abolished and all these students were asked to seek admission at Mysore or Bangalore, the congestion in these places, which was already being complained against, would increase considerably and a much larger expenditure would have to be incurred for the additional staff, laboratory articles, etc., that would become necessary for removing that congestion. The students coming from Tiptur, Madhugiri and Tumkur would also have to spend more on their own education than at Tumkur. That place, in addition to being cheaper, also enjoyed all the advantages that Bangalore or Mysore could offer, such as electric lights, good water supply, etc. It also afforded the students the required educational atmosphere which, at Bangalore and Mysore, was to some extent interfered with by diversions like cinemas and dramatic theatres. Tumkur was more centrally situated than either Bangalore or Mysore and was more convenient to students coming from places like Hassan and Chikmagalur. The decision of the University Senate did not seem to be in the best interest of boys seeking higher education. While the savings that might result from the closing down of the Tumkur college were not considerable, the disadvantages to students would be many. He therefore requested Government not to approve of the decision of the University Senate and that orders should issue to the effect that the college should be continued as heretofore and that the Science section should also be re-opened. He hoped that the Government would, if necessary, reimburse the University with funds to the extent of the savings expected by that body and continue the college at Tumkur.

MR. B. GOPALACHAR supported the motion and endorsed all the views expressed by the mover. But he did not agree that the Tumkur college had any more title to be kept on than that at Shimoga. While the boys at Tumkur could at least make it possible to go to Bangalore or Mysore, those at Shimoga would have to despair of higher education in case the college there were abolished. Another argument against the possible abolition of the Shimoga college was that it served the malnad which stood in need of every possible educational facility. He did not suggest that the college at Tumkur should be abolished but he would emphasize the greater need for keeping on the Shimoga college. With these words he favoured the retention of both the colleges.

RAO SAHIB M. RAMASWAMY said that he was not in favour of abolishing any college— either first grade or second

grade. He was, on the other hand, for giving every possible facility for higher education to boys. He added that it was not right to deny the people the benefits of higher education. If the college at Tumkur was abolished, it would result in greater congestion in the remaining colleges and in the retardation of the education of all the boys.

MR. SYED KHAJA PEERAN said that the college at Shimoga was serving four high schools located in malnad districts and that it should not be abolished even if the college at Tumkur was closed down.

MR. V. V. IYER said that every one of the members of the Assembly was opposed to abolishing any of the existing colleges.

MR. J. MAHOMED IMAM, in opposing the motion, adduced the following reasons :—

The University was met with severe financial stringency. The Senate had resolved that the Tumkur college should be abolished as also that at Shimoga in case it contained less than 35 pupils. This resolution had received the support of well-informed non-official members also. Whenever the question of education came up before the Assembly, members were speaking in favour of enhancing the grant for primary education and curtailing the allotment for University education. The result was that the University budget had been reduced from Rs. 12 lakhs to about Rs. 9 lakhs. Naturally, various departments of the University could not be given adequate funds, and all that had culminated in the decision of the Senate which was now under discussion in the Assembly.

Even if the decision of the Senate was not given effect to and the colleges were kept on, the number of pupils seeking admission at Tumkur was not such as to do credit to a second grade college. Visitors from outside would perhaps laugh at maintaining a college for that number. It would have been quite different if a larger number of boys derived benefit from that college.

Compared to the colleges at Bangalore and Mysore, the Tumkur college was very poor from the point of view of educational success. The training given there was anything but satisfactory, and the percentage of passes in the University examinations varied between 12 and 14. By going to the cities, the boys could receive much better training. After all, Bangalore was not very far from Tumkur. Boys coming from distant places like Chitaldrug were not very particular about joining the college at Tumkur, because they could as well go to Bangalore.

MR. BELUR SRINIVASA IYENGAR remarked that the unsatisfactory condition of the Tumkur college was due to the poor type of Professors and Lecturers posted to it.

MR. M. S. LINGE GOWDA said that, if boys from remote parts preferred Bangalore, it was more on account of cinemas and other amusements.

MR. J. MAHOMED IMAM replied that cinemas had their own educational value and he for one would encourage boys witnessing them. City life had its own lessons to impart, and Bangalore particularly commanded better educational atmosphere and facilities than Tumkur. Students passing out of well-established colleges would have a better outlook of life and the level of their efficiency would be very high.

If the college at Tumkur had to be kept on and the Science section also re-opened, the funds required would be beyond the means of the University at present. And it was not worth while having a college there only for teaching history subjects and giving it a big name. If funds were available to the extent necessary and all branches of study provided he would be the first to vote for a college of that kind, but in the absence of funds he would not support the idea of continuing poorly equipped and poorly used institutions.

For these same reasons, the Shimoga college also deserved to be abolished. So far as the Tumkur college, at any rate, was concerned, he said that all things pointed to the desirability of abolishing it.

MR. R. GOPALASWAMY IYER said that the number of Adikarnataka boys who had passed out of the S.S.L.C. classes at Tumkur called for the retention of the Intermediate College at that place. They also stood in need of a separate hostel of their own. It was likely that a larger number of Adikarnataka boys would seek admission into the Tumkur college in the coming years. According to what the late Mr. Gokhale had said, the base should be expanded without affecting the apex; so, while appreciating the increased grants given for primary education, the member was not in favour of abolishing any of the existing colleges merely on the ground of financial stringency. Real statesmanship consisted in keeping all the existing institutions above want in spite of financial stringency.

Mr. R. Gopalaswamy Iyer, continuing, said that it was possible to keep on the Tumkur college and also re-open the Science section by sending over to it whatever apparatus and laboratory materials that the Central College could spare.

That would enable and induce all the local and neighbouring parents to send their children to the Tumkur college. If it was abolished and the boys were compelled to go to Bangalore for prosecuting their college studies, the great bulk of them would keep back their boys. Especially so would be the case with middle class persons of all communities. For these reasons, he was in favour of continuing the Intermediate College at Tumkur.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA enquired how much was expected to be saved by the abolition of the Tumkur college, out of the Rs. 13,000 now incurred on it.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the whole amount was expected to be saved when the college was closed.

MR. B. P. BASAPPA SETTY said that financial considerations should never be allowed to influence decisions in matters educational and that the fruits of education should not be calculated in terms of rupees, annas and pies. He would not care if outsiders thought that the Tumkur college was catering only to a few students. Tumkur was very well suited for a college of the kind under reference; it afforded all the necessary facilities; the cost of maintenance was very low; there were a number of hostels available; and students would not be subject to temptations like cinemas and dramas. If the staff was not satisfactory, it was the duty of the University authorities to see that better men were sent to it and that the work of the college improved. Abolition of the college was not the proper solution for unsatisfactory work. That would put many students to inconvenience, including a number of boys from Hassan, Chikmagalur and other distant places. At the same time it would not result in any large savings, and for the sake of a few thousand rupees, it was most inadvisable to abolish the college. For these reasons, he strongly supported the motion.

MR. V. VENKATAPPA said that some years ago, when the University Entrance scheme was in vogue, the institution at Tumkur had as many as 600 or 700 students and was more efficient than all the colleges at Bangalore. It had since suffered in reputation, for which the University itself was responsible, more than either the pupils or their parents. If everything necessary to improve the efficiency of the college was provided, he was sure that a very much larger number of students would prefer to join it and not care to seek admission at Bangalore or Mysore. He thought that the poor attendance at any institution was mostly due to the

poor type of teachers given to it. He was not sure that the University would save all the Rs. 13,000 by abolishing the Tumkur college but that it might be utilised for giving allowances to the Professors. The staff would surely be absorbed elsewhere. There was little prospect of the amount going to enhance the budget for primary education. So, even though the Senate had decided to close down the college at Tumkur, he would appeal to the Government not to approve of that resolution.

CAPT. Y. V. AYYA said that it was not likely that the grant to the University would be reduced to the extent of the savings by the abolition of the college. On the other hand, the grant would remain the same, but the University would utilise the savings for some other purpose. There was therefore no object in abolishing the college. With a view to spread University education, it was very necessary to increase the number of colleges. The number of boys attending a college should not be the criterion for retaining or abolishing it. It was said that the results in that institution were not very satisfactory. That might be due to want of efficient teachers. If so, the proper procedure was to appoint better teachers rather than close the college. Finally he said that the institution was of very great help to the mofussil students and that it should be continued with the addition of a Science section.

MR. YEJAMAN SIDDAPPA said that so far only one member had opposed the measure. As that member happened to be a representative of the University, it was but natural that he should support his constituency. There were many facilities for education at Tumkur. The place was less costly than Bangalore and there were a number of communal hostels for the convenience of the student population. It had attracted students from Shimoga, Kadur and Chitaldrug Districts. The prevalence of plague in the place and the abolition of the Science section in the college were the main causes for the fall in the number on the roll of the college. He therefore requested the Government not to accept the recommendation of the Senate in the matter.

MR. M. S. LINGE GOWDA said that for want of sufficient number of colleges in the State, there was not enough scope for the expansion of University education. At present, there were only two colleges—one at Mysore and the other at Bangalore—and education there was costly. Many parents could not afford such heavy expenditure and some would not like to send their children to distant places. For these

reasons, he thought that there should be a college in each district. Tumkur was a commercial place and commanded almost all the facilities which Bangalore possessed. It enjoyed like Bangalore good climate, electric lighting and water supply and in addition it was cheaper than Bangalore. Besides these, temptations to students like cinemas and dramas at Tumkur were less than at Bangalore. If the results in the college at Tumkur were not satisfactory, abolition of the institution was not the remedy. Proper teachers should be employed and better instruction should be imparted to the pupils. With these remarks, he supported the motion.

On behalf of Government, THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that it was not the intention of Government to reduce facilities for University education. The members should understand that the University was not a department of Government just as the Revenue or the Education Departments. It was a statutory body just like the High Court and the Representative Assembly and it had certain definite powers and functions to perform. A reference to the University Regulation would make this point clear. The power to abolish any college lay in the University Council under that Regulation and Government sanction was not necessary. Government allotted a certain grant to the University and the latter had to decide how best it should be utilised. If Government interfered in their working and asked the University to maintain institutions, which they did not consider to be necessary, then they would naturally ask for additional funds.

He then proceeded to explain the causes which might have weighed with the University in deciding upon the abolition of the Tumkur college. He said that the last Retrenchment Committee which consisted of both non-official and official members had examined what retrenchments were possible in the University grant, and made certain recommendations. They said that it would not be possible to put the University grant at a figure higher than 9½ lakhs at the most and recommended among other things, the abolition of the Intermediate Colleges in the mofussil places. Then, the University appointed an Economy Committee to suggest measures for reducing expenditure and that committee recommended among other things the abolition of the Tumkur college. The University, being apparently unable to do anything more, decided upon the abolition of the college.

Continuing, the Second Member of Council said that the University Council before deciding upon the abolition

of the college, might have also thought that an expenditure of Rs. 14,000 on 70 boys was somewhat high. The savings would not be spent for giving allowances or increasing the emoluments of Professors as some members seemed to suggest. The libraries and the laboratories of the colleges were in need of replenishment and the savings would be utilised for that purpose. The Vice-Chancellor of the University had also informed Government that the present grant to the University was very inadequate and it would be impossible for the University to get on with the reduced grant.

As Mr. J. Mahomed Imam said there were very good reasons for the Intermediate Colleges at Bangalore and Mysore working efficiently. At those places, these colleges were parts of the main colleges and there was University atmosphere which was one of the essential requirements for University education. Such facilities were not available at the mofussil places.

In conclusion, the Second Member of Council said that as the University Council and the Senate had decided upon the abolition of the college, Government could not interfere in the matter.

At this stage, it was found that the number of members present was less than the prescribed quorum and so the Assembly adjourned at 5-35 P.M. to meet again at 12 NOON the next day.